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U. R. ATTORNEY ENTIRELY WRONG AS TO CLEVELAND

Sixty-Five Per Cent of Passengers Ride for 3 Cents—Transfers One Cent.

COMPANY IS PROSPEROUS

Post-Dispatch Inquiry Shows Clearly Why Cleveland Lines Succeed Where U. R. Fails.

Thomas M. Pierce, chief counsel for the United Railways Co., stated before the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Aldermen Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, at a hearing on the proposed \$1 years ordinance through which the United Railways Co. hopes to abolish the mill tax and deprive the city of its taxing power over the company, that it was a misnomer to say Cleveland, O., had 3-cent street car fare. He also declared that the Cleveland street railway system was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, and now Secretary of War, refuted Attorney Pierce's statements in a letter dated Washington, Nov. 15, which was sent to a letter directed to him by Leo M. Lerner, St. Louis attorney, who had made a comparison before the Public Utilities Committee between the street railway situation in Cleveland and St. Louis, unfavorable to the latter.

Secretary Baker said that only about 35 per cent of the persons who ride on street cars in Cleveland purchase transfers, for which there is a charge of 1 cent each, so that about 65 per cent of the street car users of Cleveland ride for a 3-cent fare. Secretary Baker also said that since 1910 the stock of the Cleveland Railways Co. has been selling above par, that for the greater part of the time it has been at about 110, the option price on the stock to the city, and that the dividends have been paid regularly.

The Post-Dispatch sent a reporter to Cleveland to investigate the street railway situation there. The investigation not only gives further proof that the United Railways attorney entirely misstated the facts but shows how the Cleveland company is able to give better service at a lower fare than United Railways and to make a good profit where United Railways, according to its representatives, is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The report of the investigation follows:

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—The Cleveland Railway Co. operates 330 miles of main line track and 42 miles of loops and terminals, a total of 372 miles, largely within the limits of the city of Cleveland, whose area is 52½ square miles.

The company is capitalized for a total of \$32,295,000, or at the rate of \$86,814 per mile.

In the year 1916 the company carried 27,944,977 fare-paying passengers. To these it issued 101,246,867 transfers, of which about 36 per cent were paid for at 1 cent each and the remainder were issued free.

The total revenue from passengers was \$10,132,825.

The rate of fare inside the city limits is 3 cents, with an additional charge 1 cent for certain transfers.

The cost of operating the Cleveland system in 1916, including all expenditures except dividends and interest, was \$7,651,704, or \$28,242 per mile.

Interest and dividend payments on stock and bonds were \$1,912,815.

The gross expenditures thus were \$8,594,519, while the gross income was \$9,397,306, leaving a net surplus of \$2787.

The amount expended by the company for power in 1916, all generated by coal, was \$511,554.

The Cleveland Railway Co. hauled in 1434 cars in 1916 an average of 261,772 passengers per car, the total number of passengers of all classes carried being 375,382,114.

The total interest on bonded indebtedness paid by the Cleveland Railway Co. in 1916, was \$306,755, or at the rate of \$351 per mile of its track.

For power the Cleveland company paid about \$2160 for each 1,000,000 passengers of all classes.

These figures contrast with those for St. Louis as follows:

The United Railways operates 346 miles of line in the city and 112 miles in Lake County. These lines are capitalized for a total of \$97,254,000, or at the rate of \$24.126 per mile, an excess of \$127.312 per mile over Cleveland capitalization.

In 1916 it carried 253,046,566 fare-paying passengers, to whom it issued 136,065,566 free transfers, charging for none.

Its revenue from passengers was \$15,454,859.

A comparison between St. Louis and Cleveland shows, therefore, that last year the Cleveland system carried 18,898,391 more passengers than the St. Louis system, at \$2,415,034 less cost to the passengers. At the same time the Cleveland company paid 6 per cent interest on all of its stock and 5 per cent interest on all of its bonds, at the same time spend-

Why United Railways 31-Year Franchise Bill Should Be Beaten—(No. 4)

THE Post-Dispatch publishes today the fourth of a series of articles telling why the bill granting the United Railways Co. a new franchise for 31 years, abolishing the mill tax and depriving the city of its taxing power over the company, should be beaten. These articles are written at the request of the Post-Dispatch by public-spirited men who have studied the bill—which has been agreed upon by the company and Mayor Kiel's administration—and who may be regarded as authorities from the standpoint of the public welfare on the subject of proper public utility franchises.

By Augustus L. Abbott.

Attorney, and Former President of the Civic League.

I am not in favor of the proposed ordinance extending the franchises of the United Railways Co., for the following reasons:

First. We ought not at this time to tie the hands of the city for 31 years, as the proposed ordinance contemplates. The valuation of \$60,000,000 is nearly twice the amount fixed by the St. Louis Public Service Commission in 1911. If the ordinance is adopted and accepted, the city of St. Louis, in the event that it desires at any time during the next 31 years to purchase the United Railways Co., will be required to pay \$60,000,000 plus such sums as are put into the plant, regardless of whether the property is at the time of such desired purchase worth that amount or not.

We are probably on the threshold of great discoveries in applied electricity. Fifteen years from now, or 20 years from now, the entire plant of the United Railways Co. may be worth a very small proportion of the valuation that is now fixed, and yet if this ordinance is adopted and accepted, the City cannot by any possibility become the owner of its street railway system except at a figure so out of proportion to the true value of the property as to make the purchase an outlay of time and money.

Fourth: Similarly if the United Railways is enabled to properly finance its extension or secure an extension of its obligations by reason of the fact that the franchises are many of them to expire so soon, extend the franchises for such a period of time as may be necessary.

Second: We are now engaged in prosecuting to the best of our ability a great war. No one knows what changes are going to take place in our social and political life as a result of the war. From my heart and soul I believe that we are going to win the war, and I believe that as one of the results of the war we are going to reach the conclusion that the conduct of the affairs of a city like St. Louis is purely a business, and not a political matter; that in the years to come the City will no longer be governed by political parties, but by political experts who are experts in carrying out the best of our interests. The interpretation of what changes in this new regime will probably be purely a municipal matter, and during the troublous times in which we are now living we ought to carefully avoid making mistakes and entering into contracts which are going to last for almost a generation after the war is over. Even if we should all be agreed that the purchase clause of the new ordinance is a proper one, we ought not to adopt it until we know just what changed relations will result in our City Government as a result of the war.

Third: The attitude of the United Railways does not impress one as being entirely frank. We have spent years in litigation to determine whether the City has a right to impose a tax on each fare. After litigating over the question, the Supreme Court of the State and the Supreme Court of the United States have both decided that the method is one which the City has a right to adopt. We are now asked to contract away the rights which we have had established after years of litigation and abandon them entirely.

If the United Railways were frank in the matter, it would come to the City and say: "You have established your right to impose the mill tax. We can no longer deny this right or its justness, but the imposition of a tax on each fare, after 31 years of litigation, is a burden that is so heavy upon us that we cannot render the services which the citizens ought to have, and we must ask you not to give up your right to impose such a tax, but to lower the rate." If a mill passenger is too much, why not reduce the tax to one-half?

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TROTZKY SAYS HIS REGIME OPPOSES SEPARATE PEACE

Only Hopes That Russia's Initiative Will Be Supported by Proletariat of All Nations.

HE OUTLINES PLANS

Bolshevik Papers Publish Communications Between Russian and Other Foreign Offices.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The text of certain confidential communications between the Russian Foreign Office and foreign Governments were published today by Bolshevik and Social revolutionist newspapers at the instigation of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister. Trotsky says the documents are those of the Czarists, Bourgeois and Coalition Governments, and from them "the Russian nation and all nations must learn the truth of the plans secretly made by financiers and traders through their parliamentary and diplomatic agents."

German and Austrian politicians, Trotsky declares, may try to make capital out of these documents, but he warns them that when the German proletariat by means of a revolution secures access to their chancelleries they will find there documents which will show up in no better light than those now published.

One of the documents published is a letter dated Sept. 26 last from M. Terestchenko, then Russian Foreign Minister, to the Russian Ambassador at Washington. The letter instructed the Ambassador to express to Secretary Lansing high appreciation of the fact that the American Ambassador at Petrograd, David L. Foulds, refrained from joining in representations by the British, French and Italian Ambassadors that some measures must be taken to increase the fighting capacity of Russian armies. The letter added that this action had a depressing effect, inasmuch as the allies knew the energy which the Russian Government was exerting toward carrying on the war.

In connection with the order to Gen. Dukhnikov, commander in chief of the Russian Army, to open negotiations for an armistice with the enemy commanders, the Associated Press interviewed Trotsky on Wednesday. Trotsky emphatically declared that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Government was against a separate peace with Germany. He voiced his conviction that Russia's initiative in offering peace will be supported by the proletariat of all countries, allied or enemy, which will make impossible a continuation of the war even if the Governments do not accept the offer.

Tells Plans of Government.

"What are the plans and intentions of your Government?" the correspondent inquired.

The plans and intentions of the Government are outlined in the program of the Bolshevik party, to which the All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates entrusted the formation of a Soldiers' and Workmen's Government.

"First, there will be the immediate publication of all secret treaties and a coalition of secret diplomacy."

"Second, an offer of an immediate armistice on all fronts for the conclusion of a democratic peace."

"Third, the transfer of all lands to the peasants."

"Fourth, the establishment of State control of industries through the medium of organized workmen and employees, the nationalization of the most important branches of industry."

"Fifth, the delivery of all authority to local Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies."

"Sixth, the convocation of a constituent assembly which will introduce its reforms through the medium of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, and not through the old bureaucracy, on an appointed date."

"The offer of an immediate peace already has been made. The decree transferring the land to the peasants has been issued."

"Power has been assumed by the

The Rats in Our Home Trenches

Drawn by Louis Raemakers, the Famous Dutch Cartoonist.



Copyright, 1917, by Louis Raemakers.

Soldiers and Workmen's Deputies in most of the important places."

Against Separate Peace.

"What will the Government do if Russia's allies refuse to enter into negotiations for peace?" the correspondent asked.

"If the allied Governments do not support the policy of a democratic peace?" Trotsky replied. "The allied peoples will support us against their Governments. Our international policy is calculated not for capitalist diplomacy, but for the support of working masses."

"Does the Government think a separate peace with Germany is possible under the existing circumstances?"

"We are against a separate peace with Germany; we are for a universal peace with the European nations."

"What will the Government do if Germany refuses to negotiate for peace—will it continue the war?" was the next question.

"We rely on the German army and the working classes to make a continuation of the war impossible," Trotsky replied.

"Would Declare Revolution.

"If, however, our frank and honest offers of peace meet no response, we would declare a revolutionary war against German imperialism. We would mobilize all our forces, confiscate large food supplies and prosecute the war as energetically as we did the revolution. But, we have every ground to think that our offer of peace will make impossible a continuation of the war on all fronts."

"All the Bourgeoisie is against us. The greater part of the intellectuals are against us or hesitating, awaiting a final outcome."

"The working class is wholly with us. The army is with us. The peasants, with the exception of exploiters, are with us."

"The soldiers' and workmen's gov-

ernment is a government of working men, soldiers and peasants against the capitalists and land owners."

Washington Thinks Peace Move Would Make Russia Unfriendly Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Officials of this Government regard the Bolshevik move for an armistice between Russia and her enemies and the opening of immediate peace negotiations as an act that would place Russia almost in the list of unfriendly nations.

It was pointed out that should these negotiations be successful it would be most difficult to deal with Russia as a neutral country in view of the position she has held as an ally of the nations fighting Germany and the marked advantage in the war that such a course might give the latter country.

British Continue to Gain; 100 Guns Have Been Taken

Continued From Page One.

ter attacks followed rapidly throughout yesterday on the hills between the Piave and Brenta Valleys. The British attacks on the Cambrai front in France yesterday were repulsed in front of Bourlon, Fontaine and La Folie Wood, it was announced today by the German War Office. The statement adds that 30 British tanks which were shot to pieces before Fontaine alone.

Southwest of Cambrai, the statement says, the English sought a decisive victory.

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TENTH WARD LEAGUE OPPOSES U. R. BILL

Report condemns proposed "settlement" between City and Street Railway.

At a special meeting of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association at Meramec School last night the organization's Legislative Committee presented a report condemning the proposed "settlement" between the city and the United Railways. The report was adopted and will be sent to the aldermanic Public Utilities Committee with a request that objectionable features of the pending bill be eliminated.

The objections urged against the "compromise" and sustained by the association were that it contemplated depriving the city of its taxing power over the company; that the term of the franchise (31 years) is too long; that the capitalization of \$60,000,000 recognized by the bill is too high; that there is no requirement for the immediate building of extensions; that the company's right to transport freight over its tracks should be abridged; that the board of control contemplated in the "settlement" ordinance is only a form of partnership between the city and the company such as the association already had proposed, and that the use of the United Railways tracks on a fair basis of compensation by interurban and other companies is not assured.

The association's committee recommended the substitution of a permit or license for a franchise, urged immediate extensions and more cars and an examination of the company's books and a valuation of its property.

On the subject of the mill tax the report adopted by the association said:

"The Tenth Ward Improvement Association feels that the United Railways should pay the accrued mill tax immediately, the courts having clearly declared it legal. The United Railways or any other company should be extended no more privileges than any other public utility or citizen."

5 INJURED IN COLLISION OF CAMP FUNSTON TROOP TRAIN

Special Taking Soldiers to Football Game in Kansas City Hits Santa Fe Passenger.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 24.—A troop train on the Union Pacific Railroad crashed into Santa Fe passenger train No. 195 at the junction of the two roads in North Topeka this morning. Two soldiers and three trainmen were injured. They are: J. W. Brownlee, 333d Infantry, Camp Funston; J. C. and his badly bruised. J. H. Williams, 353d Infantry, Camp Funston, cut and bruised about face; Evans Thomas, engineer on Santa Fe, broken and injured about body; J. K. Holloman, fireman on Santa Fe, Topeka, cut and bruised about face and hands; George Ross, conductor of Santa Fe, of St. Joseph, Mo., bruised.

The troop train, carrying soldiers from Camp Funston, national army cantonment, to Kansas City to witness this afternoon's army-navy football game there, was heavily loaded and was running as a section of Union Pacific passenger train No. 192. The Santa Fe engine was turned over by the force of the impact. None of the coaches left the tracks.

"But it has worked every minute, and it will continue to work," he added. "Cleveland never will go back to the antiquated system of private ownership without city control. If there is any change it will be the purchase of the street railway system by the city." Witt and Newton D. Baker, now secretary of war, were the two star pupils of Tom L. Johnson while he was fathering the 3-cent fare idea.

Commissioner Sanders who succeeded Witt two years ago, emphasized that all friction of consequence between the city and the street railway company had disappeared and that the close co-operation between which had resulted had made possible the success of the plan. This plan, he said, was part of the answer to an exclamation by a member of Massachusetts commission which last week investigated the Cleveland system.

"I don't see how you have done it on three cents," the Massachusetts man said.

The Cleveland Railway Co. is operating under what is known as the Taylor grant or franchise, which became effective March 1, 1910, and marked the beginning of general 3-cent fares in Cleveland. The history of the grant dates back to 1902, when the "big consolidated" and the "little consolidated" companies, which were the result of a series of previous consolidations, themselves consolidated as the Cleveland Electric Railway Co., and began a campaign to secure the renewal of expiring franchises for various of its lines.

The first tangible result was a proposal from Mayor Johnson in 1907 to renew all franchises 25 years if the company would lease the lines to a municipal corporation, the Municipal Traction Co., which he would form. The company accepted, the "security grant" was passed by the City Council. For the purposes of this deal the capitalization was cut 45 per cent, the reduction amounting to \$10,500,000.

The Municipal Traction Co. operated the lines from April to October, 1908, charging 5 cents cash fare, but selling six tickets for 25 cents. It experienced labor and other difficulties, and in October could not pay the rental for the lines. The bondholders of the Cleveland Railway Co. soon threw the Municipal company into a receivership in the Federal Court, where the late Judge Robert Taylor was presiding.

Judge Taylor was appealed to to try and find a basis for settlement, and with a knowledge of much that had transpired in nine years of war between the city and the traction companies, of the various negotiations that had taken place, of the various experiments which had been made, and with the benefit of a recent strict valuation of the street railway system, he drew up what is known as the Taylor grant, which was accepted

U. R. Attorney Entirely Wrong as to Cleveland

Continued From Page One.

good profit is found in the millions of dollars of water in the stock of the United Railways Co., and the extortionate price it pays for power because of the iniquitous contract under which it pays the Union Electric Light and Power Co. an immense profit in Keokuk dam current, which it should get at cost.

The statistics of the Cleveland Railway Co. were supplied by John J. Stanley, president of the company, and verified by Fielder Sanders, Street Railway Commissioner for the city of Cleveland, and most of them are contained in President Stanley's annual report for 1916, as approved by Commissioner Sanders. The facts concerning the United Railways Co. are taken from the company's annual report, signed by President Richard McCulloch, for 1916.

"The attitude of the company toward the plan under which we are operating," President Stanley said to the Post-Dispatch reporter, "is that we have no interest in the rate of fare charged to ride on our cars. We are guaranteed a fixed sum on our investment and our only business is to administer the affairs of the company as the city directs or approves. All of the authority and responsibility for service and maintenance of the property and equipment rest with the city. If the city directs us to spend more money than we take in, and the deficit reaches a certain amount, the rate of fare is automatically raised to make it good. Or the rate may be lowered if the receipts exceed the expenses a certain amount. Under our arrangement, the interests of the city and of the company are identical and I am happy to be able to say that the company and the city have come to work together in a close harmony which is highly beneficial to both sides."

The rate of fare probably will be raised slightly on or before Jan. 1 and so far there appears to be virtually no objection to the raise or disposition to question the company's figures showing it to be called for automatically. The feeling seems to be pretty general that increased cost of labor, materials and supplies, due to the war, make the increase necessary.

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GIBSON DESCRIBES OFFICIAL CALL FROM GERMAN COMMANDER

Gen. von der Goltz, He Soon Learned, Though Surrounded by All the Glitter of a Satrap, Was Really Only a Figurehead--His Sight So Poor He Nearly Walked Into a Wall.

This is the eighteenth installment of Mr. Gibson's diary of his observations of the war to be published in the Post-Dispatch.

By HUGH GIBSON,

First Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels Until America Broke With Germany.

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AUGUST 31.

THIS morning began with a troop of people in to tell us that the rough work was about to begin, and that Brussels was to go up in smoke. There is a good deal of unrest in the lower end of the town and trouble may break out at any time. Bad feeling has grown a good deal in the past few days and one good row would throw the fat in the fire. I went through the rough part of the town late this afternoon and found patrols everywhere, heavily armed and swaggering about in groups of four. For their own sake I hope the people will not do anything foolish.

People are making another effort to get away and are not finding it easy. At 6 this morning a crowd left here for Ninove, 20 kilometers to the west. Twenty-five hundred of them clung all over the trains that make the trip. At Ninove they walked a mile or so, carrying their belongings and caught a train to Alost, where they changed for another train for Ghent. Goodness knows how many changes they had ahead of them after that. The trip was supposed to end safely in Ostend some time this evening. It usually takes two hours.

Hearing that the train service was open and that boats were running from Ostend to Folkstone, we decided to verify the tidings and then get off some of our people who should have gone long ago.

To make sure Blount and I motored down to Ninove after lunch to telephone the Consul at Ostend and learn the true state of affairs. When we reached Ninove we found the station packed with refugees that there was no getting away. The telephone was out. The Chef de Gare, who had been in his long and honorable career had such a mob to lord it over, was so puffed up that he could not get down near enough to earth to hear our questions, so we decided to proceed to Alost and try our luck there.

We motored over in short order and got quick communication with the Consul at Ostend. He had very little news, save that a lot of British marines had been landed there and had today been taken away again. He gave us what we wanted in the way of steamer information.

I got the Consul-General at Antwerp on the telephone and learned that all was well there.

As I came out of the booth from this second call, I was held up by a Garde-Civique who inquired if I was the Monsieur de l'Automobile. I told him to see the Consul-General. Certainly. Then I remembered that I had left all my Belgian papers at the Legation and had nothing but papers in German from the military authorities. I showed them them anyway. Before he could examine us any further, three eager amateur Sherlocks came bursting into the room and took charge of the proceedings. The leader pointed an accusing finger at Blount, and exclaimed, "You have come from Ninove!" Blount admitted it. "You had a third person in the car when you left there!" "Pardon me." "On the contrary, I have three witnesses to prove it." Aside from the fact that nobody could have got to Alost in the time we had, it made no real difference how many people we had in the car, and Blount said as much. Then our accuser changed his plan of attack.

"I observed you when you arrived, and you were speaking a language which was perhaps not German, but sounded like English." "It was," said Blount. "Aha," triumphantly, "but you said you were Americans!"

Mistaken for a German Spy.

By this time the Chef de Gare had come to answer our questions and we waved our persecutors aside while we talked to him. They kept quiet and meekly stood aside, as we bade them. While we talked with our functionary, I looked out on the square and saw that we were a real sensation. The Garde-Civique had been called out and was keeping the place clear. The crowd was held up solid around the other three sides of the square. They looked apologetic of seeing the German spies brought out and shot. By signing our names on a scrap of paper, which the amateurs compare with the signatures on different papers, and had us so convinced that we were harmless citizens, and were allowed to go. The crowd seemed greatly disappointed to see us walk out free. The Garde-Civique let them loose as we got in the car, and they came thronging around for a good close look at us.

We honk-honked our way through them, thanking our lucky stars we had not had a worse time of it.

At the edge of the town we looked up and saw two German aeroplanes swooping around. A minute later a crowd of people surged across the street to bar our way, shouting that

Humor From the Trenches

Drawn by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather of the British Army in Flanders.



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A PROPOSAL IN FLANDERS.

The point of Jean's pitchfork awakens a sense of duty in a mine that shirked.

Societe Generale, where I was asked to attend a conference between the bankers of the city. There were 10 men in the big directors' room, and they worked to some purpose. M. Francqui, the director and leading spirit of the Societe Generale, presided over the meeting. He explained the general situation simply and clearly, and stated what they had done and wanted to do. They had three points on which they wanted advice, and they were brought up and disposed of one at a time. By 12 o'clock I got away, and felt that the hour I had put in there had been well spent.

When I got back to the legation, I found a nice Belgian who had no request to make of us, but wanted to tell his story to somebody, and a terrible story it was, too. He had fitted up his chateau near Mons as a Red Cross hospital. During the battle there a week ago, 102 British wounded had been brought in. The Germans found the chateau a hindrance in their operations, so got it out of the way by battering down the walls with artillery, and then throwing grenades into the building to set it on fire. There was great difficulty in getting the wounded out and hiding them in such shelter as was to be found. One man, at least, was burned alive in his bed. It seems incredible that Red Cross hospitals should be attacked, but stories come in from every side, tending to show that they are.

An Instance of German Ruthlessness.

Beside this man's property there is a railway crossing. When a troop train passed over it day before yesterday, there was an explosion like the report of a rifle. The train was immediately stopped. The officer in command announced that civilians had fired upon the train, and ordered all the men in the vicinity taken prisoners. They refused to listen to explanation or reasoning, but had them all stood up against a wall and shot. When it was all over, he listened to explanations and learned that the report was that of a cap placed in the switch by the German railway men as a signal to stop the train before reaching the next station. By way of reparation, he then graciously admitted that the civilians were innocent. But, as my caller said: "The civilians were also dead."

Another pleasant thing the Germans seem to be doing is arresting peaceful citizens by hundreds and sending them back to Germany to harvest the crops. They will also reap a fine harvest of hatred for generations to come.

Poor Buile is in considerable doubt as to his status. For many months he has not heard from his Government, if any, and has not been able to get a word as to whether he is Charge d'Affaires or not. I told him today that he had a rather unique situation as the representative of a country without a Government to a Government without a country. He extracted a chuckle from him if I was not let in; he was sufficiently impressed to permit me to stand on the sidewalk while my card was sent in. When I got in I made a few well-chosen remarks on the manners, if any, of the watch dogs of the Ministry.

From the Ministry I went to the

dressed a proclamation to the Belgian people, and has had it posted on the walls:

PROCLAMATION.

His majesty, the Emperor of Germany, after the occupation of the greater part of Belgian territory, has been pleased to appoint me Governor-General in Belgium. I have established the seat of the General Government in Brussels.

By his majesty's orders, a civil administration has been established with the General Government. His excellency Herr von Sandt has been made chief of this administration.

The German armies advance victoriously in France. My task will be to preserve quiet and public order in Belgium.

Every act of the population against the German military forces, against every attempt to interfere with their communications with Germany, to trouble or cut railway, telephone or telephone communications, will be punished severely. Any resistance or revolt against the German administration will be suppressed without pity.

It is inevitable in war that the punishment of hostile acts falls not only upon the guilty but also on the innocent. It is the duty of all reasonable citizens to exercise their influence with the turbulent elements of the population to restrain them from any infraction of public order. Belgian citizens desiring to return peacefully to their occupations have nothing to fear from the German authorities or troops.

So far as is possible, commerce should begin to work, and the crops harvested.

BELGIAN CITIZENS.

I do not ask anyone to forego his patriotic sentiments, but we do expect from you all a sensible attitude and a moderate obedience to the orders of the General Government. I call upon you to show confidence in that Government, and accord it your co-operation. I address this summons particularly to the functionaries of the States and of the communes who have remained at their posts. The greater your response to this appeal, the greater the service you will render to your country.

The Governor-General.

BARON VON DER GOLTZ.
Field Marshal.

Brussels, Sept. 2, 1914.

At about 5 o'clock, Buile came along, and we went for a long walk together—the first time I have tried anything of the sort since the war began. We tramped out to the Bois and made a swing around the circle, not getting back until 7:30, when we repaired to the Palace Hotel and had dinner with several of the colleagues. When Von der Goltz left us, he had stopped for the Spanish Secretary, who had never arrived. Instead, at the last minute, an aide-camp had come clanking in to express his excellency's regrets that he was unable to come, and say that he would have to defer his visit until a later date. Something happened to him after he left our legation.

(To Be Continued in the Post-Dispatch Monday.)

DINNER DANCES AT THE BEVO MILL.

Every Wednesday and Saturday. Gene Rodemich at the piano.

DRAFT RULING TAKES 500 MORE MEN FROM CITY AND COUNTY

Those Who Had Appeals or Exemption Claims Which Were Denied Must Deploy for Germany.

The 28 more draft boards in St. Louis and the three in St. Louis will furnish approximately 500 men more than the quota assigned to them.

The 500 men are those who had appeals or exemption claims pending when the boards had to send their quotas to camp and for whom the boards had substituted others. The men's appeals were finally denied, and under a ruling of the Provost Marshal-General they will be sent to camp.

YOUNG THANKSGIVING & CHRISTMAS Shopping.

Our store was never so richly stocked. Lots of Jewelry, Silverware, Everything in Silver.

Goods Stolen From Parked Autos.

Theft of tires and other auto accessories from nine machines parked in various sections of the city were reported yesterday afternoon.

YOUTH ADMITS 3 ROBBERIES A WEEK IN WEST END HOMES

COMMON STOCK OF GRAHAM PAPER CO. PAYS 220 PER CENT

Earnings in 16 Months Disclosed in Graham's Suit to Break Trust Agreement.

18-Year-Old Prisoner, Arrested in Hotel, Says He Entered House on Lindell 9 Times.

Three West End burglaries a week constituted the work of Wade Callicott, 18 years old, who, according to his confession to detectives, in the presence of a Post-Dispatch reporter today, began operations with a "Jimmy" Oct. 14, two days after he had been dishonorably discharged from the navy.

Callicott was arrested in a hotel at 1535 Olive street with Fred and Ed Lisle, twins, 18 years old, of 1504 Olive street, and Ben Adams, 17, who gave his address as 3429 Morgan street. Archibald McCord, 27 years old, of 1712 Olive street, also was arrested. He admitted having assisted Callicott in "one or two" jobs.

Callicott told the police that one of the Lisle twins had accompanied him on a "couple" of his burglary expeditions, but he was unable to say which one it was, as he could not distinguish one from the other. Fred Lisle admitted having been on an automobile trip with Callicott on one occasion.

Beliefs of Entering House 9 Times.

A green neck scarf worn by McCord, when arrested, was identified by Clark Koretschmar, 4117 West Pine boulevard, whose home was looted a week ago. Jewelry, silverware and clothing were stolen there. In his confession, Callicott said that he had ransacked one residence, in the 3800 block on Lindell boulevard, nine times, and had taken everything there that could be "divided easily" except the rugs. He had stopped to enter the house when he was looted a week ago. The Governor-General.

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Robbed "Mansion Near Cathedral."

Callicott said that he could not locate all of the residences he had looted by their addresses, but would take detectives to the places. He said that the property was taken over by Graham and Janis, who had taken care of Mrs. Graham's dower interest, giving Graham the right to repossess the trust and provided that the trustees receive only 1 per cent of the estate as their fee on final distribution.

Graham avers he was not mentally capable to contract when he executed the first trust by reason of his excessive use of liquor. This is denied by Bishop, who testified that during the period the trust was created Graham was taking "soft drinks."

He described one house he robbed as a mansion near Newstead avenue, a block north of the new cathedral. The police believe this was the home of Ambassador Francis.

A driver of a service automobile, described by Callicott as "Charley," was being sought. The chauffeur, Callicott said, was merely engaged to do some hauling and was ordered to wait at a corner while a house was being robbed.

Callicott said that he had sold silverware worth at least \$1000 to a Market street hotel and got rid of a lot of jewelry at pawnshops and second-hand stores. He volunteered to take the detectives to the places where he said he had sold the plunder.

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

FURNITURE—For sale, bargain. Groce Cleaning Co., 2624 Olive. Both phones 1501.

FOR THE THANKSGIVING TABLE—Fine furniture, including dining room, sofa, special discount prices, easy credit terms. Two diamond watches, jeweler for Thanksgiving and Christmas presents on easy credit terms. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 22d fl., 308 N. 6th.

\$50 BEDROOM OUTFIT. \$25. Consigned to us. Includes bed, dresser, washstand, rug, rocker, center table and two chairs. terms \$100.00. LOUIS GOLBERG FURNITURE CO., 1918-20-22 Franklin av. (68)

LANGAN'S BARGAINS—We handle a line of new sample furniture for your home. We have a great variety. We can have customers at least 50 per cent. We have a great deal of furniture taken from stores, including fine pieces from kitchen to parlor. Terms, 30%, 60, 90 days. EDW. A. LANGAN, 1406 N. 6th. (68)

200 Morgan st. Belmont 399. Central 3665.

FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS

FURNITURE—For sale, of beautiful 4-room house, \$1,000. Complete, no dealer, complete, no dealer. 38221 Olive.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED

HOME—various furniture of all descriptions, contents flats, dwellings, large or small, need goods, hardware, best cash prices. W. H. COOPER, 1000 N. 6th. (68)

HOME—Furniture, rugs, contents of dwellings or small flats. We pay the best prices. Call 2111 N. 6th. Forest 6253 or 2624 Forest 6261. (68)

CARPETS—Wtd.—Furniture, stoves, contents of house, 1000 N. 6th. (68)

CARPETS—Wtd.—Furniture, all descriptions, contents of house, 1000 N. 6th. (68)

DOLLAR AUTO LIVERY CO.—For hire, Flat, Limousine, and touring cars. Call 2111 N. 6th. Forest 6253. (68)

FOR HIRE—For hire, Limousine, \$1.25 per hour. King's Highway Service Co., Forest 6223.

FOR HIRE—Limousine, 1917 Limousine and touring car, \$2 per hour. Forest 7223.

FOR HIRE—Frogs, 1917 touring, all new, your own driving. Central 4646. (68)

AUTOS—For hire, Frogs, touring, sedan trucks, \$1.25. Forest 7446. (68)

FOR HIRE—LIMOUSINE, \$1.25 per hour. King's Highway Service Co., Forest 6223.

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THE POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

STOCK MARKET SHARPLY LOWER IN NEW YORK

Sellers Have the Edge in Week-End Trading on Exchange.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch, Nov. 24.—The Evening Post is a copyrighted financial review today, says:

"A number of irregular movements followed one another rapidly in today's brief stock market, with prices on the whole, tending to remain some what lower than last week. The stock of the General Electric Co. was strong, following the prompt oversubscription of the company's \$10,000,000 note issue, but the price of the shares later declined heavily. The stock of the company stock has considerable gains at times, but Crucible Steel was not among the number. On the whole, the market was best characterized as irregular, with such strength as was shown reflected in the 'special issues' as yesterday's.

"A decrease of \$181,823,600 in loans at the Clearing Houses banks during the last week, following last week's unprecedented increase of \$22,551,000, suggested that the abnormal expansion of the market and the payment of 15 per cent on the Liberty Loan was being rapidly corrected.

"Deposits also declined by \$37,304,600, and as reserves of the Clearing House members of the Reserve Bank increased by \$15,523,000, it appears for the institutions to report a gain of \$4,123,239 in stocks; bringing that item up to \$113,383,690.

"The Reserve Bank itself reported an increase in its discount and holdings of \$147,000,000.

During the week, the Government withdrew from the Clearing House banks nearly \$200,000,000, which had been placed on deposit with them."

DETAILED REPORT OF DAY'S TRADING IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The conditions in the railroad situation arising from war conditions contributed to the uncertain and irregular trading in stocks and bonds.

BUTTER—Breaks 14c.

OLEOMARGARINE—Table grades, 14c.

OLEO-POLYTRIC—Fowls (chens), 13c.

VEGETABLES—Pork, 13c.

PIGSKIN AND PORK—Lives (pigs), 1c.

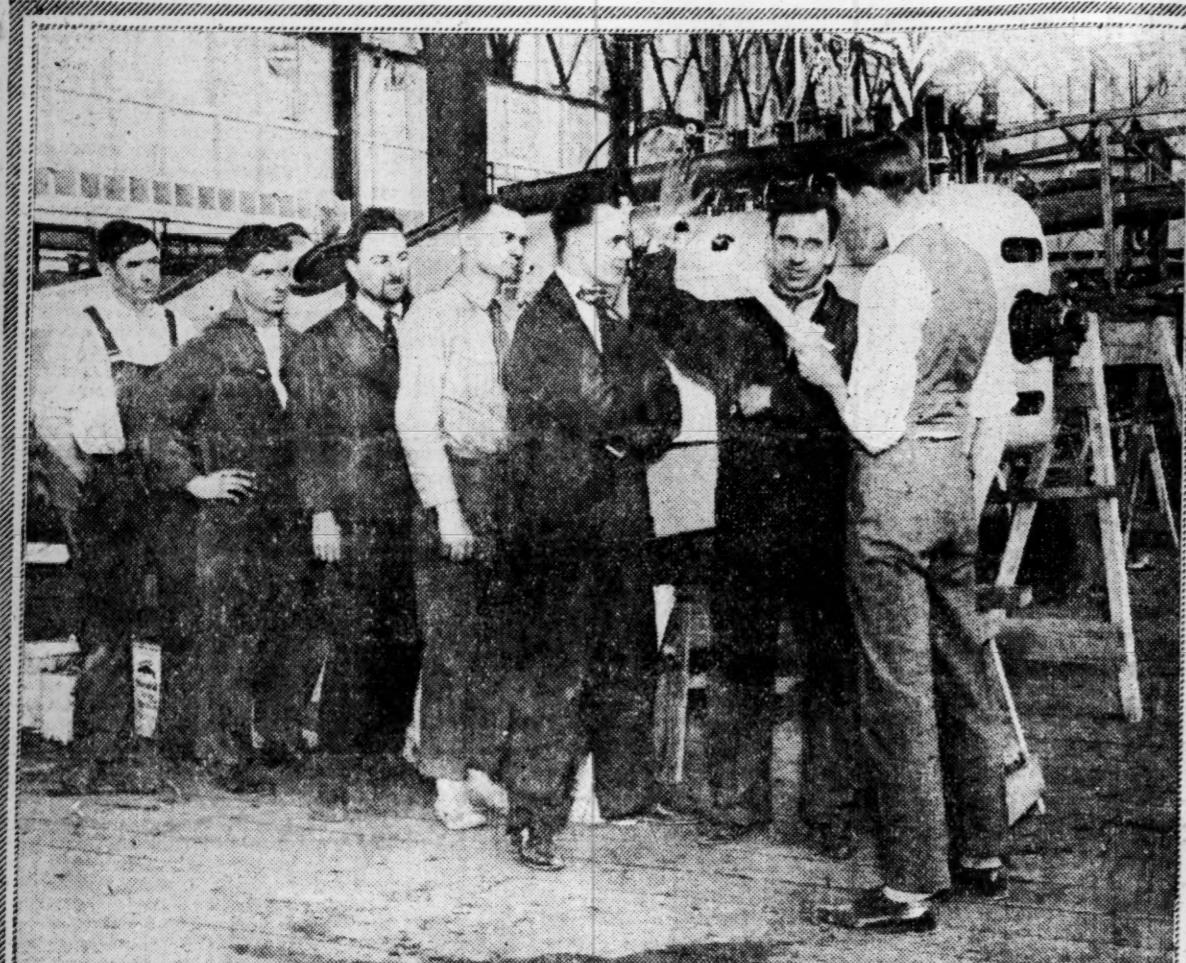
PIGSKIN AND PORK

Editorial Page
News Photographs
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1917.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

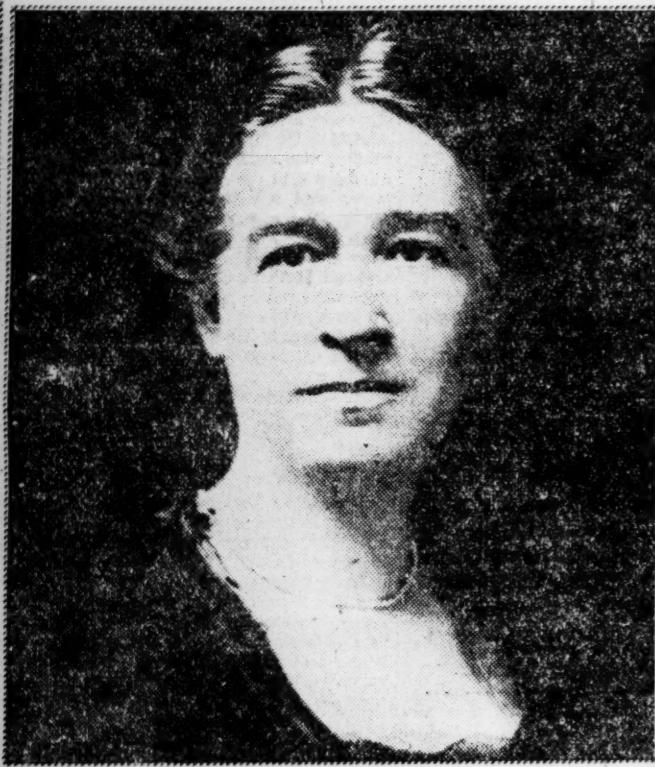
DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
Women's Features
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1917.

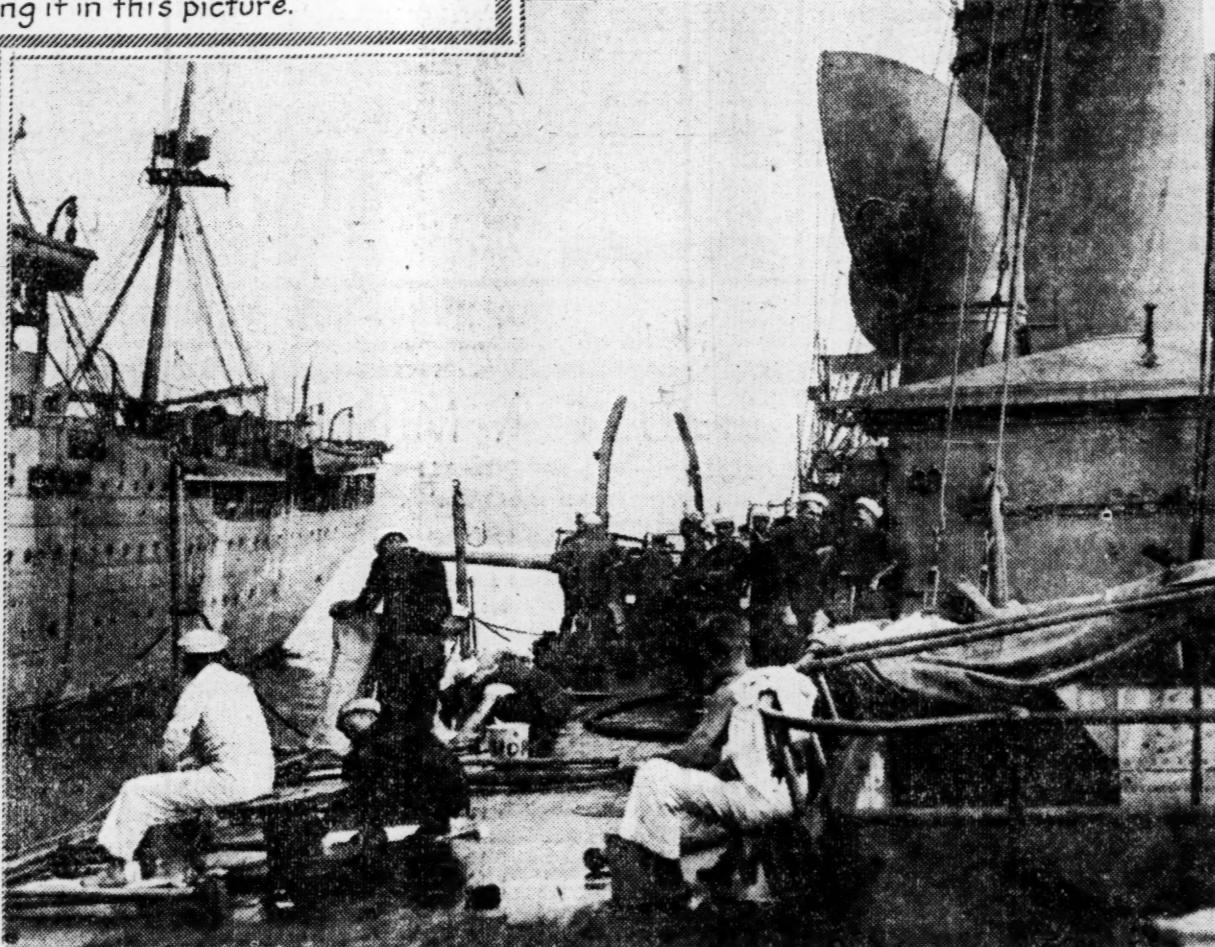


Workers in the airplane plant at Elizabeth, N.J., are required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They are doing it in this picture.

A view of Jerusalem, which is about to be occupied by British troops.



Miss Mary Poppenheim, of Charleston, S.C., elected President-General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.



American transport and its convoy, a destroyer, at an American port shortly before departing for Europe.



Lina Cavalieri and her husband, Lucien Muratore, the tenor, keeping house in their Chicago flat. © INTER. FILM.



Roland S. Morris, new American Ambassador to Japan, and his wife in the Imperial Gardens in Tokio on the occasion of their presentation to the Emperor...



At left, Lieut. J. P. Cameron, new British recruiting officer in St. Louis. He was twice wounded on the Somme. At right, Capt. Charles Dolphin, whom he succeeds.



Soldiers in training at Fort Myer, Va., learning to fence on horseback.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1873.

Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION

Average for first six months, 1917:

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Daily and Sunday, 195,985

IN St. Louis there are more papers than there are houses in the city.

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Daily and Sunday, one year.....\$1.18

Daily and Sunday, one year.....\$1.18

Sunday only, one year.....\$2.63

Remainder of the year, express money order or St. Louis exchange.

By air mail, St. Louis and Suburb, per month.....\$2.50

Carter, 1/2 in St. Louis, per month.....\$2.50

Entered at post office, St. Louis, Mo., as second class matter.

Bell, Olive 6600 Kinloch, Central 6800

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Politics in the Proposed Settlement.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The latest advertisement of the United Railways speaks rather strongly about "unscrupulous politicians" in connection with the city government. It claims that these individuals, whom it does not name, are responsible for all the agitation against the pending ordinance. It seems to me that the United Railways is treading on dangerous ground in speaking on this matter, for the people have pretty vivid recollections of politicians, unscrupulous or scrupulous, who are connected with the city government and their acts in favor of the United Railways Co. and other corporations.

It is pretty well known among the people that this whole so-called "compromise proposition" is nothing more or less than the result of the union of the Kiel political machine and those in control of the railway company. Those politicians who are representing the company are well known and reside at the city hall. Will the United Railways Co. kindly inform us who the unscrupulous politicians are on the outside and what their motives are in attacking the present ordinance?

JESSE KELLER.

5558 Wells av.

The Receivership Threat.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The U. R. threatens the people with a receivership if the present bill is not accepted. They talk much about the consequences of the universal transfer. To any thoughtful man there is a whole lot of "hot air" in all that. It is a big game of bluff, in fact. There is no reason why the bondholders would injure themselves by splitting the U. R. into small companies. That would mean all the expenses connected with separate offices, officers, etc. etc. A receivership would probably clean out the company and place it on a base where it could justly talk business with the city—if it were not a fake receivership. That is better than a bad ordinance. Can we get a good bill, just to the people, under present conditions? That's the question.

GEO. R. FISHER.

1824 Clara av.

The Land Hoarding Evil.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Every patriotic man and woman should read your editorial of Nov. 20, on "Hoarding Usable Land." I agree with Senator Harding on everything he said. In my opinion, anyone hoarding usable land out of use is helping the Kaiser and besides is a menace to democracy and liberty. Our school children are taught to use every little space in their back yard to grow some kind of vegetable to help feed us and our allies while our Government allows 500,000,000 acres of usable land to lie idle. It's all wrong. Agree with Senator Harding when he says: our Government is tapping all the sources of wealth except the fundamental, original source from which all necessities are produced.

O. F. MOHR.

Graft in War Benevolences.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I have read in your issue of today the article by George A. Stinson regarding the "Sweater Story." On the same page, also your editor "Graft in War Benevolences." This publicity of the graft will only result in many similar "bazaars" and against which you suggest no official protection. If this Government is so weak in the powers derived from the consent of the governed, that such monstrous deceptions as this can be practiced with impunity, how long before the efforts of patriotic and well-meaning people to assist the men who are staking their lives for the preservation of our country will be paralyzed?

R. P. THOMPSON.

Punish the Speed Maniacs.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Why is it that we cannot frame laws as drastic in regard to the killing of people on our streets by automobiles as we have for the murder of people by other means? I am free to admit that it is not always murder when one is run down and killed by an automobile, but certainly it often is; especially when the driver of an automobile, after running over a victim, drives away without stopping to investigate.

Justice demands that there be one law for all willful murders, therefore if the driver of the car willfully runs a person down and causes that person's death, the extreme penalty of the law should be imposed. Nothing short of this will insure us even a degree of safety on the streets. Willful murder is willful murder, nothing else.

BOB RIDDELLIDY.

THE RUSSIAN "PEACE."

In view of the reported willingness of the Germans to meet the peace overtures of the Bolshevik Government of Russia, it is pertinent to ask, what will such a peace be worth even if it is concluded?

for the modern world, what changes in the status of the "prisoner of the Vatican" during the last 45 years might impend in consequence?

DISMANTLING PACIFIC COAST DEFENSES.

On the way home after a tour of the United States, K. Mochizuki of the Japanese Parliamentary Mission suggested an extension to the west of the status existing between the United States and its neighbor to the north.

After the war of 1812 it was provided by treaty that neither American nor British Governments should ever maintain more than one warship on the great lakes. The treaty has been scrupulously kept during a hundred years. For a time chains of forts, formidable in their day, were provided at intervals along the border, but during more than a generation these have been permitted to become obsolete and worthless in a military sense.

The treaty has not been the only influence contributing to the 100-year peace between the two neighbors, but it has not been unimportant. Increase in naval forces on the lakes by one Government would have been followed by corresponding increase by the other until a race in water and land armaments as fierce as that in other quarters of the world might have resulted.

Until the ideal of universal disarmament is realized, an agreement between Japan and our people for but one warship on the great Pacific is not practicable. Our country would not desire to abolish its naval yards and withdraw its naval squadrons on the Pacific and for Japan to end all naval activities in those waters would practically mean it would have no navy or navy yards at all. But Mochizuki believes that we may have an agreement about coast defense in the near future that will mark a beginning in the conversion of the Pacific into a peaceful lake.

This member of the Tokio Parliament is a man of vision. Kinship in language and ideas, lacking in the case of Japan, has helped our understanding that within that time the French people freely elect representatives to a national assembly empowered to accept the terms of peace. The elections were held Feb. 8 and the assembly met at Bordeaux Feb. 12. The Prussian terms were accepted March 1.

While Bismarck's refusal to negotiate had as an incidental purpose the pressing of a galling advantage, his position was nevertheless sound in policy and in international practice, in insisting upon a peace authorized by the nation itself. No other peace contains the elements of permanence.

If the Germans, therefore, conclude a peace with the Bolsheviks, it is a matter of time.

THE REVIVAL OF PITY.

Not that pity was ever dead. But the pitiless nature of this war, waged by the Prussians after the doctrine of Nietzsche, who said "Be not considerate of thy neighbor," has revived pity and forever discredited the devil's teaching that the weak ought to go to the wall.

It was not alone German leaders and teachers who became poisoned with the anti-Christian philosophy of brutal disregard for others. Who would expect an English poet and novelist to give utterance to the following, which is quoted from George Moore's writings:

Pity, that most vile of all virtues, has never been known to me. Hither the world has been drifting since the coming of the pale socialist of Galilee; and this is why I hate him and despise his divinity.

That may have been a pose. No one now would dare take it unless he were insane or brutal by nature. Human brotherhood is now seen to be not only wise but necessary. And this involves the care of all whom nature or accident has incapacitated.

Probably this need has been less apparent because tuition at the public high schools, where great numbers prepare for college, is free and the courses are pursued during those years when the student resides at home. That the need is nevertheless an urgent one is shown by the very large percentage of students who, under the stress of circumstances, are obliged to leave school just before or just after the time for entering the high school.

The Hindenburg line is likely to be known soon as the line of least resistance.

POOR JEFFERSON CITY.

No one would defend or condone the questionable practices at Jefferson City exposed by the late grand jury. However, when it comes to administering the correctives of the law for the suppression of these practices, we witness an almost complete breakdown in the machinery of justice, due apparently to an excess of real and random.

Indictments are drawn with such skill and painstaking attention to requirement that they prove to be grossly defective and have to be dismissed. Criminal cases are prosecuted with such remarkable enthusiasm and effectiveness that the jury promptly returns a verdict of acquittal.

That Jefferson City has not yet had the sort of cleaning out it needs is painfully evident.

RETICENT RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

If there is one thing that railroad officials hate to do it is to answer questions. Especially about their refusal to use the free bridge. When a crowd of them gathered the other day at the city hall to "discuss" the free bridge problem with Mayor Kiel and the Board of Public Service, it was with the understanding that they would be protected from disagreeable persons with questions to ask.

The Mayor gave his solemn word, but when they assembled they discovered in their midst C. B. Gerhart and Adam Wackman, post-graduate hecklers, and if the Mayor had not announced that Vox Populi was not to be heard they would not have stayed.

As it was, they did not trust themselves to discuss the subject, but had two of their number read prepared statements, in which they went so far as to say that they would consider a plan for an amicable and satisfactory adjustment if the city should present such a plan.

President Kinsey of the Board of Public Service came near breaking up the party by asking if the glittering generalities in the prepared statements meant that the railroads were willing to divert part of their traffic to the free bridge. The railroad officials squirmed visibly and President McChesney of the Terminal Association answered that President Kinsey's question could not be answered without a great deal of thought.

Gerhart and Wackman were beginning to size and to avert an eruption of questions that would have covered the railroad officials with confusion, the meeting adjourned. If somebody had asked a few questions we might have found out why the officials dislike answering them.



THE BYNG—NOW FOR THE BANG!

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

WHEN BYNG WENT BANG.

WHEN Byng went bang,
The Germans were asleep:
The thunder of his challenge rang
Beyond the misty steep;

The doughty tanks began to creep;

Ahead, while whiff and whang,

Far up the shells began to sweep,

When Byng went bang!

When Byng went bang,
Von Hindenburg was dazed;

He started songs the Germans sang,

And formal hoicks were raised;

But Fritz was fairly crazed—

A sadly beaten gang,

They were that day, the Lord be praised,

When Byng went bang!

We give up. When the Statler Hotel people came to town, we said to ourselves: "Now here is an ambitious crowd as yet unexposed to the baleful influence of our municipal example in Forest Park, 'To the Greenhouse's,' and we can count upon the prestige of that great hostelry to help us keep the apostrophe in its place." Judge of our horror when Sign. Hunter No. 428096432460864214579006422578, who was over there the other day, sent us a copy of the following announcement distributed in the cafe:

We serve a table d'hôte dinner at \$1.50 per cover, Sunday's and Thursday's at 6 p.m. Dancing every evening at 10 o'clock, except Sunday's.

God save the King's English! We can't.

AN OBSERVATION.

I TOOK some friends to visit a patient
At the City Hospital.

It was at the visiting hour,

About one-thirty; And as I sat in my automobile

At the curb

And waited, I watched the faces of the people filing in.

Before my gaze there passed a panorama of countenances

As varied

As a kaleidoscope.

Some furrowed deep with care

Seemed to ask

"Will there be no end to trouble?"

Others buoyant, full of hope—

Perhaps it was their first experience.

Then came a browbeaten visage

Showing the ravages

Of habitual charity.

A tottering old woman carried a bag of fruit;

She looked calm and resigned.

Following came a sorrowful young mother with a babe;

She had another youngster with her.

And the little fellow laughed and skipped.

As I watched the scene.

I mused:

"How differently Fate rests its burdens on us!"

A. W.

YOU have perhaps gotten some notion of the great horde of alert people continually on the lookout for the oddities of this life as they appear from day to day in Just a Minute. They read everything from Shakespeare to Harold Bell Wright; and in that gulf are, of course, the want ads. One of our department stores printed the following want ad a few days ago:

Man Wanted—To act as Santa Claus; must be honest and well qualified for usual duties. But Fritz was fairly crazed—

You may depend upon it that one of our outposts caught this and promptly turned it in. He was amused by the requirement "must be honest," as we all must be amused by it. Possibly this is the first time anyone has ever thought of Santa Claus in connection with that virtue. We are not sure that it ought to be done, or that Santa Claus could stand up under it. It is a brand new idea—a dangerous one, we are afraid. Would an honest man "be well qualified for" the "usual duties of Santa?" That is dangerous ground. "No" is probably the answer; but who would be mean enough to say so? We wouldn't do it. All we ask of Santa Claus is that he be as impracticable as possible. It has never been decided to what extent, if any, impracticable people are honest. We are afraid one could hardly be honest and still be well qualified for" the "usual duties of Santa." However, we shall be glad to learn how our advertiser came out. Not everything is known about advertising.

.....

OUR FLAG IN THE DESERT.

Botulism

Department of Agriculture Declares
There Is No Danger From This
Food Poisoning in Proper
Canning.

THAT there is no danger that the type of food poisoning known as "Botulism" will result from eating fruits or vegetables which have been canned by any of the methods of canning recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, providing that the directions have been followed, is set forth in a statement prepared by the bacteriologists of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Agricultural Department in refutation of an article appearing in the September issue of the American Medical Association Journal.

The statement is available through the courtesy of the Women's Central Committee on Food Conservation. It was received by the women's body from O. H. Benson, director of the Federal Home Canning Department of the Agricultural Bureau.

In the issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association of Sept. 23, 1917, there appeared an article upon bacillus botulinum poisoning and its relation to the one-period cold-pack method of canning. A careful reading of this article might bring considerable distress and alarm to those who have saved food by canning by the one-period cold-pack process. Bacillus Botulinus is not a new organism, having first been studied in Germany and parts of Belgium and has never been recognized in France and England. Medical reports show only 290 cases in the United States in the last century, most of these appearing on the Pacific coast and especially in California.

"Bacillus Botulinus is a rare organism. It does not appear in nature and does not live in a human body. It cannot grow in the presence of oxygen and while the organism itself, according to some authorities, may produce illness, most authorities on this subject agree that illness is due to the toxin which is chemically unstable. This toxin is destroyed when brought to the boiling point or cooked at a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 minutes. In all cases except one reported in the United States the presence of the bacillus botulinus was evidenced by a rancid or acrid odor or taste. It will be seen that the bacillus botulinus requires four conditions for its development.

1. The bacteria must be present in the product.

2. The product must be imperfectly sterilized after placing in the can.

Authorities disagree as to the amount of time required to sterilize this organism. Some say it is destroyed on exposure to the boiling point. Others contend it cannot be destroyed with short periods of sterilization.

3. The canned food containing the bacillus must be held at a temperature of 68 to 72 degrees for considerable time and for the bacillus botulinus to develop and produce toxin. Also that no oxygen must be present when the organism is developing.

4. Products containing bacillus botulinus or the toxin must be consumed without cooking.

"It will thus readily be seen that authorities disagree upon this organism and by a careful study of the various authorities you will note that the article contained in the American Medical Journal gave no information upon this subject.

"Bacillus Botulinus is an organism that does not grow upon foods. The blanching and cold-dipping is a cleansing operation that washes off such of the organisms as are attached. Home canning contemplates the use of fresh products, and this bacillus botulinus never infects products of this type. In only one case is there a record which shows the bacillus present in canned food with a normal appearance, and every other case there were very definite signs of spoilage. Today the housewife knows enough to discard spoiled products.

"The cold-pack method has been in use for five years and not a single death or serious illness has resulted from the consumption of food saved according to its directions. As a general rule, all vegetables are cooked slightly when served, eliminating the last possible chance of infection from this very rare organism. In only one instance have the medical records recorded the appearance of bacillus botulinus in fruit; this case appearing in the Journal of the American Medical Association of Sept. 22. A patient study of the record of this physician attending the case shows that the patient consumed pears and canned pimientos at the same time. It was the opinion of the attending physician that the poisoning came from the pimientos rather than from the pears. All but three cases recorded in the Medical Journal have been found in California. The one-period, cold-pack method has never been taught in the State of California.

CONCLUSION.

1. Danger from the consumption of home-canned food this year is no greater than in any previous year.

2. The chance from infection from bacillus botulinus in the consumption of home-canned foods is not as great even as the chances for securing lockjaw from pin scratches.

3. There are fewer cases of poisoning from bacillus botulinus than any other form of food poisoning, such as meat, fish, oysters, mushrooms, shrimps and the like.

4. The people of the United States have responded to the call for food conservation and as a result there is 1,000,000,000 cans of food now in storage in the homes. An unusually article in a national journal has created an excitement that may tend to defeat the food conservation cam-

The Size of the Bag Does Not Always Count

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch by Marguerite Martyn.

DOROTHY DIX SAYS

Many Business Women Are Failures Because They Are Ashamed of Their Jobs.

**What the Women in Paris Are Wearing**

A CABLE to the fashion editor of the Woman's Home Companion says, in the December issue:

"Paris, especially the house of Premet, is favoring the one-sided effect. Collars are one-sided. The corsage and the coat close at one side, and, imagine it, one sleeve is often set into a higher shoulder line than the other. The spiral skirt is another Premet creation. It is made of one length of material, the selvage forming the hem wound about the body to lap at one side.

It is only wonder that such a woman holds her place only on sufferance that will soon be worn threadbare? Or that her work is bad? Or that she will never get a dollar more salary, or be advanced to any higher place? No human being ever did any work well who was ashamed of it. It is only pride that puts the punch in any labor that makes it grow. To work successfully, you have to believe that the thing you are doing is the finest and best thing in the world, and that you are the luckiest person alive to have been elected to do it.

People complain that women's work is so often bad work. This is pride that made her boast continually of having known this or that member of the social elect and of having spent a week-end at some palatial social triumph. In one breath and in the next, all because most of her former friends and acquaintances have dropped her as if she had been suddenly smitten with leprosy as soon as she had become poor and needy.

This woman has no interest in her work, no ambition to excel in it. Every particle of brain and energy she has was concentrated on hanging on to what little social position she had left and keeping up the fiction that she had taken up stenography as a fad to occupy her thoughts and keep her from grieving too much over the loss of her husband, instead of having taken it up as a business by which to make bread and butter.

She studied stenography and was given a place in a business office by a man who had often been her guest in her palmy days, but instead of being proud that she had enough intelligence, courage and independence to strike out for herself instead of becoming a dependent upon the grudging charity of others, this silly woman was humiliated to death because she had to go to work.

I think I have never seen anything more pathetic than her false pride, a pride that made her boast continually of having known this or that member of the social elect and of having spent a week-end at some palatial country home. It made you want to weep to hear her recitation of social triumph. In one breath and in the next, all because most of her former friends and acquaintances

moves them at once from the class of dolls and dolls and raises them behind the stove and sends her son to bed.

"When can I wear trousers again?" asked Teddy. "I don't want to wear a dress again like a girl."

Like all mothers, Mrs. Bear wanted to help her son out of his troubles, so she whispered: "I know where there is some honey in a tree close by and if I get some for your father's supper I'll make some hot biscuits, and I guess he will let you put on the trousers when they are dry—that is, if you promise to be good and never, never take his boots again."

That evening after supper Mr. Bear was feeling very happy and pleasant, for he dearly loved hot biscuits and honey.

"Please, father, can I put on my new trousers?" Teddy asked. "They are dry."

"Yes, put them on," said his father, "and remember that young women who pretend to be working girls who don't want their name known? Or how many of us have our fine lingerie made by some woman who says that she makes her missionary money that way because she feels that the money she has made through a personal sacrifice is especially blessed and efficacious in converting the heathen?"

How many of us buy cakes from independent old ladies who pretend that they are selling them for a friend who doesn't want her name known? Or how many of us have our fine lingerie made by some woman who says that she makes her missionary

money that way because she feels that the money she has made through a personal sacrifice is especially blessed and efficacious in converting the heathen?"

How many of us have endured the discomforts of living in untidy rooms and eating meals that were never on time or decently cooked because we were staying with those who took "paying guests," but who would have been horrified at the idea of being known as keeping a boarding house or a hotel?

Now, you can't get over the teaching of centuries in a minute, and it is going to take time for women to rise above the idea that instead of the brand of being a working woman being a stigma upon them it is an insignia of honor, because it re-

THE SANDMAN STORY FOR TONIGHT

BY MRS. F. A. WALKER.

Teddy Bear's First Trousers.

LITTLE Teddy Bear was so excited that he spilled his porridge every time he took a spoonful, for he could not keep his eyes on his bowl; they were fastened upon his mother, who sat sewing on something red by the window.

The red something was Teddy Bear's first pair of trousers and after breakfast he was to try them on, so no wonder food did not seem to be of the least importance just then to Teddy Bear.

When he had eaten all his porridge, Teddy ran to his mother's chair. "I am all through my breakfast," he said. "Try them on, please do."

Teddy put in one leg and then the other as his mother held the new trousers for him and then buttoned them to the blue and white suspenders she put over his shoulders.

Teddy strutted about and called for his father to come and see him dressed up in his new red trousers.

Mr. Bear looked at his son with pride while Mrs. Bear sat rocking in her chair with her paws folded, and looked at her husband as if to ask: "Did you ever see a finer young cub?"

"You will soon be big enough to go hunting with me," said Mr. Bear, "and then you will need a pair of boots like mine."

Now a pair of boots like his father's was just the thing Teddy had wished for even more than the red trousers, and now that he had the trousers he began to want the boots more than ever.

That afternoon after dinner old Mr. Bear took his usual nap in the hammock under the tree.

Teddy Bear was watching him, for he knew his father always took off his boots and stood them under the hammock.

As soon as his father began to snore Teddy knew it was safe to get the boots without being heard.

With one in each hand, he ran down by the river back of a rock and put them on. Of course, they were much too large for Teddy Bear, but that did not matter. He was now dressed like his father—he wore trousers and boots.

NOTE.—This makes also a good hors d'oeuvre made with a small hot-house tomato.

Crab Meat Salad in Lettuce Cups.

—Make a cup from the inside heart of the lettuce. Fill with carefully picked crab meat. Make a thick mayonnaise. Stir in some thick tomato puree (comes in small tins). Season with salt, pepper and little Worcestershire and a pinch of curry powder.

NOTE.—This also make a delicious hors d'oeuvre. Mash the crab meat to a paste and put on saute bread oblongs.

Charlotte Fruit Salad (Southern).

—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sliced Hawaiian pine-apple and cut in cubes. Three bananas (cut in cubes), $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Malaga grapes (seeded). Make this salad $\frac{1}{2}$ diced celery (take inside fine tender stalks). Season salt, pepper and mayonnaise with a dash of cream beaten stiff. Serve on a lettuce leaf on a glass plate and pour over it more of the mayonnaise.

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Cauliflower Salad With Curry.

—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk and water, dust with salt and cool. Serve covered with a French dressing mixed with 1 teaspoon curry powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of French mustard, 2 slices of lemon chopped, 1 teaspoon each chives and parsley, and a generous sprinkling of pepper or paprika.

Touraine French Dressing—1 tea-spoon mustard, 2 eggs, small piece of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, juice of 2 lemons. Cook all together in a double boiler. When ready to serve, fold in about 1 cup of cream beaten stiff. Serve with a lettuce underneat.

Tomato, Crab and Deviled Escotef.

—Take a tomato, size of a snow apple. Plunge it in ice water for 2 hours, drain and dry and when cold mix 3 cups of it with 1 tablespoon horseradish or fresh tarragon, 1 of shredded green pepper and 2 tablespoons each of new grated carrot, minced beets and capers. Add 1 tablespoon minced deviled escotef sauce in. Set on a lettuce leaf on a glass plate and pour over it more of the mayonnaise.

NOTE.—This makes also a good hors d'oeuvre made with a small hot-house tomato.

Salad Don Quixote—Hashed smoked salmon, anchovies, hard boiled eggs, sliced shallots, chives, French dressing. Serve on lettuce with fresh caviare.

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Cauliflower Salad With Curry.

—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk and water, dust with salt and cool. Serve covered with a French dressing mixed with 1 teaspoon curry powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 2 tablespoons cider vinegar, 2 tablespoons olive oil. Juice of 1 lemon, 1 medium sized white onion grated.

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GRINDSTONE
GEORGEHE FORGOT TO LOCK HIMSELF OUT, BUT
HE DIDN'T REMEMBER IT.

COME UP AND SEE
ME - I'M LIVING ON
THE CORNER OF
MUFFLEDUNK AND
IPPLESINK IN THE
MOOSEOOLBE
APARTMENTS



ICECOLD TERRACE
WALKUP COURT
THE SOAKERINO.
SUNLESS CORNER.
THE GARBAUEDALE.
LEAKY APTS.
THE RACKET.
SLEEPLESSCREST.
THE MADHOUSE
FALLING PLASTER
APTS

WHY NOT GIVE
APARTMENT HOUSES
NAMES THAT ARE
APPROPRIATE? HERE ARE
A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

THEY SEEM TO SELECT NAMES
FOR APARTMENT HOUSES WITH
THE IDEA OF KEEPING YOU IN
THE DARK ABOUT THE PRICE,
LOCATION AND EVERYTHING IN GENERAL



A GIRL CAN
DISGUISE HER
AGE BY THE
SAME METHOD THEY USE
FOR DISGUIISING ADDRESSES



YOU MUST ADMIT,
ABNER, THE NAME
WILL LOOK GOOD
ON OUR STATIONERY

VERY OFTEN THE NAME
IS THE BEST THING ABOUT
THE PLACE.

WE'RE NEIGHBORS!
I LIVE THERE,
TOO

HE WAS ONLY SNEEZING,
BUT IT SOUNDED LIKE HIS ADDRESS.

PETEY--THAT WOULD BE RATHER JOLLY--By C. A. VOIGHT



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AT THE ATHLETIC CLUB



CARTOON BY HERBERT JOHNSON IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PENNY ANTE: LADIES' NIGHT

BY JEAN KNOTT

